WEEKLY CALENDAR—FEBRUARY.

○ Full Moon, 6th day, 10h. 23m., evening.
☾ Last Quarter, 13th day, 2h. 37m., evening.
● New Moon, 21st day, 3h. 26m., evening.
☽ First Quarter, 29th day, 3h. 43m., evening.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water morn.	High Water morn.	Moon rises morn.	Day's length
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
12	Sunday	7 12	5 17	2 32			10 4
13	Monday	7 12	5 18	3 19	0 53	106	
14	Tuesday	7 10	5 19	4 12	2 9	10 9	
15	Wednesday	7 9	5 20	5 12	3 8	10 11	
16	Thursday	7 7	5 22	6 17	4 7	10 15	
17	Friday	7 6	5 23	7 23	4 55	10 17	
18	Saturday	7 4	5 24	8 24	5 29	10 20	

Miscellaneous.

From the Glasgow Guardian.

The Death of Lord Macaulay.

Few events could have been calculated to excite more regret than the death of Lord Macaulay. His History of England—the grand work of his life—was one of the few books for which the literary public impatiently waited. We do not know in what state he has left his materials—whether his great accumulation of matter is likely to be lost, or whether some of the new volumes were nearly prepared for publication. In any circumstances, the loss of such a brilliant writer, while still in the full possession of his powers, is deeply to be lamented.

Lord Macaulay, as is well known, was directly of Scottish descent. His father, the famous Zachary Macaulay, was the son of a Highland minister. He was a man of devoted Christian character, having been long associated in all his religious and philanthropic schemes with the illustrious Wilberforce. It is a singular fact that none of the sons of the leaders of the great evangelical movement in England at the beginning of this century continued attached to evangelicism. Distinguished many of them have been, though none so distinguished as the son of Zachary Macaulay; but they have all diverged from the religious associations of their youth. The cause is probably to be found in the incompatibility of Church of England principles with evangelicism, when tested by powerful minds. * * * * *

Lord Macaulay began his literary career in 1825. The essay which first brought him into notice was the well-known article on Milton, published in the *Edinburgh Review*. This essay, we think, exhibited remarkably both Macaulay's strength and weakness. No writer could be more brilliant, but his brilliancy arose not so much from the loftiness of his ideas as from the greatness of his contrasts. It wanted in that stern grandeur and pure poesy which characterised the lofty eloquence of Milton himself. His was rather a rapid and wonderful exhibition of striking colors, than a calm, noble picture on which the mind could ponder, and from which it could derive perpetually new pleasures. Macaulay's style latterly became very much chastened, but still it abounded too much in the glare and glitter of far-fetched antitheses.

Lord Macaulay entered on his career as a politician in 1830. He early gained the ear of the House of Commons, where he took an active part in promoting the Reform Bill, the bill for the abolition of slavery, and other measures of that exciting period. He left for India, where he continued some years, in 1834. On his return he was elected for Edinburgh, for which city he sat till 1847. On his rejection in 1847, on account of his Maynooth views, he betook himself to retirement, and began to prepare that great work which was to be the masterpiece of his life.

As a politician, Lord Macaulay thoroughly sympathised with the Whig party and its great historic struggles. During his career in Parliament he advanced many noble measures. He fell also into the errors of the Whig party, which they now see cause to regret, by pandering to the most extreme demands of the Church of Rome, and helping it forward in its aggressive measures. He had early taken a dislike to the Evangelical party, and treated their views only with contempt. His being ejected from Edinburgh was undoubtedly a strong measure, but it was justified by the opposition of his sentiments to those of his constituents. It was a step adopted upon principle, and supported by the late Hugh Miller, who was so preeminently fitted to appreciate and honor his literary power and statesmanlike qualities.

In his history, Lord Macaulay has risen above all his former literary efforts. He was naturally possessed of a mind too rapid and brilliant in its conclusions for dealing with the stern inflexibility of facts. His former writings wanted in laboriousness and weight in proportion to the rapidity of his conclusions. The ruling power of facts has tended to chasten and purify his style—to render it more dignified and less evanescent. Still, even into his history, he carried many of his faults as a writer. His scenes are too exciting and tragical; his characters too extreme to be life-like. Neither William III., James II., nor the Duke of Marlborough, are so much human beings as ideal men. William III. is too virtuous and noble in everything. We would like to see his virtues better contrasted with his faults. James II., mean and base as he undoubtedly was, was scarcely such an aggregate of pure unadulterated baseness and weakness as he is described in the history. The Duke of Marlborough has not got justice. Poor William Penn, who has got abused under a mistake, is held up to view as the very picture of hypocrisy and low rascality. This power of contrasting characters, as well as ideas, in which Macaulay excelled so much, is carried to an extent which gives a want of reality to the whole narrative. He has not, we think, done for William III. what Carlyle has accomplished for Cromwell, in the most able history written in modern times,—held up to view the portrait of a living man and hero, and also the true picture of his times. His history, as regards individuals, is rather one of courtly jealousies and petty rivalries, than of broad national interests. As a historian, Lord Macaulay will never, we think, rank with Thomas Carlyle. He, perhaps, takes a better view of the influences of great constitutional principles, but he wants the knowledge and understanding of the individual men who represent them. Still his history, in its justice and impartiality, is vastly superior to most former standard histories, and he has brought into the domain of history a power of vivid description and striking narrative which elevates historic writing, and which will not be lost on future historians.

The elevation of Lord Macaulay to the peerage was a fitting honor to literary power. Literary men have been too much neglected amid the crowd of aspirants for courtly rewards. Almost no profession is more honorable, or requires such an amount and variety of power. We hope that this first example will not be lost sight of, and that great literary men as well as great lawyers will take their place among the peers of Britain. Nothing would tend to elevate more the position of literature, and thus to improve indirectly its character.

It cannot but be regretted deeply that a man brought up under the influences which surrounded the youth of Macaulay should have shown so little respect for the religion of his fathers, and should have been inclined to treat with contempt all the earnest religious movements of his age. Even his more literary powers would have greatly gained by a knowledge of the deeper spiritual elements at work in the destinies of man. His career has, however, in many respects been one not only of brilliancy but of usefulness, and his death must be regarded as a national calamity.

Lord Brougham—Prohibition.

We are greatly gratified to see that this great statesman, the mightiest man in Great Britain, has had his attention turned directly to the guilt of the liquor traffic and the necessity of repressive measures. He says that "they are positively criminal who treat this object lightly." What will our petty court-house and bar-room politicians, who are forever prating about the fanaticism and folly of temperance legislation, say when the Webster of England declares, "the lawgiver is imperatively bound to lend his aid when it appears manifest that no palliatives can avail?" In answer to the oft repeated argument that you must educate the people and thus counteract the direct tendency of intemperance, he says that this is a great and dangerous fallacy. The humanizing influence of instruction is admitted, but it is indirect and of gradual operation, while that of intemperance is direct and immediate, in multiplying and increasing the malignity of offences.

To rely upon popular improvement alone, and take no measures for removing the great cause of crimes, would be to lull ourselves into as perilous a security as theirs who should trust to the effects of diet and regimen, when the plague was raging; or in that confidence, before it broke out, should take no precaution against its introduction. So, training the people to arms is a wise policy in any country, and our insular position does not exempt us from this duty. But he would be an unsafe counsellor, who should bid us rely upon the martial habits of the people, and not repel invasion by our fleets, or meet it with regular, disciplined troops. Intemperance is the common enemy, it attacks even persons of cultivated minds, and it is certain that repressive measures are loudly called for in this country, to abolish a traffic that spreads havoc widely among the multitudes of our inferior orders, and fills our workhouses and our jails. To lessen its force, and contract its sphere, no means must be spared, if we really mean to stay the progress of destitution and of crime."

There is not a leading mind in this country, or in England, whose reason and judgment indorse not the opinion that prohibition is right, and who will not admit it in private conversation with its advocates. But the doctrine is not popular enough for them to espouse it. Intoxicating liquor is an agent of tremendous power, and courage to meet it is wanting. Our great men could successfully assail this giant mischief. The adhesion of such a man as Lord Brougham, will give new momentum to the Alliance movement in England, and to prohibition throughout the world.

Ingenious Mode of Killing a Bear.

An Irishman, living in the township of Dorr, Allegheny county, Michigan, having for some time past been in bodily fear, and sorely tried by an ugly customer in the shape of a huge black bear, which was in the practice of making nightly visits to his premises, hit upon the following plan for his extermination:—Loading his gun heavily, and fastening it to an old work bench, with the muzzle pointing slightly downward, he took a piece of pork, and crowded it into the mouth of the piece, and then tied a string to it, and run it back through the bands that usually hold the ramrod, and securely and carefully fastened the other end of the cord, with a purchase, to the trigger. Soon old Bruin, as usual, came along, and smelling the pork, began to pull away at it, when the gun was discharged and a bullet planted in the unsuspicious animal's head, killing him instanter.—*Grand Rapids Eagle.*

The Iron Elephant.

The locomotive steam engine has been called the iron horse. The hydraulic crane ought to be called the iron elephant. A huge iron crane stands upon the quay at Newcastle, within a few feet of the edge. A very thick chain hanging over the water may be taken to represent the Elephant's trunk. At the foot of the crane is a small horizontal dial with two fingers. A man or boy turns one of the fingers to the right—the chain descends into the hold of a ship lying at anchor beneath. Another touch, the chain is still. Move one of the fingers to the left and you will see rising from the ship's hold a burden of many tons weight, which the chain raises from the ship above the level of the quay. Another touch of the finger and the quay comes round, and chain and heavy load describe part of a circle, until the load is over its destined resting-place. Touch the finger again—all is stationary; another slight movement and the load is deposited. A child can direct and control the movements. Every movement of the crane follows the dial with unerring precision. If an error occurs, it is due to the head that directs, not to the power that works. That power is a drop of water. You hear no noise, except of the chain running down. There is no haste, no extra effort, no uncertainty.

All is impassibility and smoothness that begets complacency in the looker on. The iron elephant would lift a pin or a baby more safely or delicately than could a lady. In the London docks you may see him lift a bullock, or a tiger, or a bundle of them—or a few tones of iron or wood, or of any other thing, and apparently with the same ease with which he would lift a baby. This machine is the invention of Sir William G. Armstrong, the inventor of the rifled cannon.—*English Paper.*

Interesting Varieties.

The books in the library belonging to the British Museum occupy 21 miles of shelf——The painting and sculpture galleries of the palace of Versailles extend over six miles——In the course of three and a half years 270,000 trees were felled in order to get at the gutta-percha——The eyes of needles are punctured by a machine which, superintended by one boy, can punch 20,000 in a day——A ray of artificial light travels at the rate of 70,000 leagues in a second of time——Astronomers have given the rate of solar light at 192,500 miles a second——In the formation of a single locomotive engine there are over 5,000 pieces to be put together, and these require to be as accurately adjusted as the works of a watch——Every watch consists of at least 202 pieces, employing probably over 200 persons, distributed among 40 trades—to say nothing of the toolmakers for all these——Gas-lighting was unknown in 1800; it was not until two years after this that Murdoc made his first public exhibition of it in London. Since that time his discovery has encircled the globe. In Europe and this country all the principal cities and many large towns are lighted with it; and even New Zealand villages, where no white man had built his residence in 1800, are illuminated by the same subtle and beautiful agent of human comfort and happiness——Every pound of cochineal contains 70,000 insects, boiled to death; 700,000 are annually used for scarlet and crimson dyes——The odorous matter of flowers is inflammable, and arises from an essential oil. When growing in the dark their odor is diminished, but restored in the light, and it is strongest in sunny climates. The plant known as the "fraxmelle" takes fire in hot evenings by bringing a flame near its roots——At present there is no really successful ventilating and dust-excluding apparatus combined for railroad cars. Much ingenuity has been displayed, and many patents have been issued for devices for these purposes, but as yet the system needs to be perfected——The national road over the Cumberland mountains is more extensive and durable than the celebrated Appian Way at Rome——To find the contents of a cask in imperial gallons, gauge the bung diameter and multiply its square by 2. To the product add the square of the head diameter, and multiply these by the inside length. Then divide the last product by 1,089 for imperial gallons.——The Julian aqueduct of Rome is two miles longer than the Croton aqueduct of New York, but the Croton carries more than all the seven aqueducts of Rome put together, and more than any other aqueduct in the world, and is longer than any other excepting the Julian.——The Illinois Central Railroad is the longest line ever constructed by one company, and in point of workmanship is equal to any European road.——The stone arch over Cabin John's Creek, on the Washington aqueduct, is about 50 feet greater than any other stone arch in the world, and is more beautiful in proportion than the arch over Oca, in Italy, so long celebrated for its magnificence——The tunnel on the summit of the Pennsylvania Railroad was a more difficult work than the tunnel under the Thames——The structures on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Harper's Ferry, and the Starrucca viaduct on the New York and Erie Railroad, are equal in magnificence to anything Brunel ever did in England or Moran in France——The suspension bridge over Niagara river, at Lewistown, is 1,042 feet 10 inches in one span, and 43 feet greater than any other single span in the world, being nearly twice as great as the celebrated bridge over the Menai Straits in England——The United States Dry Dock, in Brooklyn, is the largest dry dock in the world, by many feet. The plates of iron used in the gates of this dock are the largest that had been made up to the time they were rolled——The estimate originally made by the Belgian engineers for the wear of rails upon their lines, was 120 years. At present ten years is not under the average life of rails, whilst many are actually so much worn in 12 months as to be no longer fit for use——Boiler explosions are always reported, but simple ruptures, which often occur from over-pressure, and with no further consequences than the loss of steam and local injury to the boiler, are seldom publicly reported, and there are many who are not aware that such casualties ever happen.——The bark of trees is generally thickened on their northern sides.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD!

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THIS GREAT HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE ranks among the leading necessaries of life, as it is well known to the world that it cures many complaints other remedies cannot reach, this fact is as well established as that the Sun lights the World, and are wonderfully adapted to this Climate

DISORDER OF THE LIVER AND STOMACH.

Most persons will, at some period of their lives, suffer from indigestion, derangement of their liver, stomach, or bowels, which, if not quickly removed, frequently settles into a dangerous illness. It is well known in India, and other tropical climates, that Holloway's Pills is the only remedy that can be relied upon in such cases. Almost every soldier abroad carries a box of these Pills in his knapsack. In England most persons know that these Pills will cure them whenever the liver, stomach or bowels are out of order, and that they need no physician. Thousands in this part of the world can bear testimony to the truth of this statement.

WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.

Such as may suffer from weakness or debility, or where there is a want of energy, should at once have recourse to these Pills, as they immediately purify the blood, and act upon the mainspring of life, giving strength and vigor to the system. Young persons entering into womanhood, with a derangement of the functions: and to mothers at the turn of life, these Pills will be the most efficacious in correcting the tide of life that may be on the turn. Young and elderly men suffer in a similar manner at the same periods, when there is always danger, they should therefore undergo a course of this purifying medicine, which ensures lasting health, particularly so in these latitudes.

DERANGEMENT OF THE KIDNEYS.

If these Pills be used according to the printed directions, and the Ointment rubbed over the region of the kidneys, at least once a day, as salt is forced into meat, the Ointment would penetrate into the kidneys, and correct any derangement of those organs; should he suffer from stone or gravel, then the Ointment ought to be rubbed into the neck of the bladder also, and a few days will convince the sufferer as to the astonishing effect of these two remedies.

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Any derangement of these delicate organs affects disastrously both the body and the mind. To the nervous invalid Holloway's Pills are an article of vital necessity. As they impart tone and vigor to the internal organs, and consequently to the nervous system which pervades and connects them. Hence their marvellous cures of hysteria, low spirits, spasms, fits, headaches, nervous twitchings, and other kindred complaints are all radically removed by the use of these invaluable Pills.

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Tic Douloureux	Bowel Complaints	Fevers of all kinds
Piles	Tumors	Ulcers
Colics	Fits	Rheumatism
Venereal Affections	Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Worms of all kinds	Head-ache	Consumption
Gout	Debility	Scrofula or King's Evil
Weakness from whatever cause, &c., &c.	Indigestion.	

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N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

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Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL.

IS A CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASE, A corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Eruptive and Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Blains and Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility, and, indeed, all complaints arising from vitiated or impure blood. The popular belief in impurity of the blood is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

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for all the purposes of a Family Physic, are so compound that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac containing certificates of their cures, and directions for their use in the following complaints—Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and morbid inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Apetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

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for the rapid cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten. Prepared by—

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Sept. 17, 1859.

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It remains longest in effect.
It costs three shillings for a half pint bottle.

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Yours, very truly,
SUSAN B. POPE.

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